NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1888. --- TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

MR CHAMBERLAIN, THE SOCIAL LION OF

COMPLAINING OF THE QUEEN-STRAINED RELATIONS STRUKE-LORD LONDONDERRY'S GARTER-GLADSTONIANS TRYING TO GAIN SOCIAL POWER-HONORING SIR C. LINDSAY-SOME INTERESTING THEATRI-

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. I the 1 1888; By the New-York Tribun

LONDON, March 24 .- The Queen's departure fo Florence gives rise to comments of the usual kind. The inconvenience to Ministers, the delay of public Room, and many other complaints are heard. Even the money market is affected. Bankers grumble because Royal assent to the National Debt Conversion must be delayed at least four days after the bill passes the House of Lords.

Messengers pass daily between London and Florence at the taxpayers' expense. The Drawing-Room will be held by the Princess of Wales. I heard in Berlin, where the English connections

are none too popular, a characteristic complaint of the Queen. "She sent Prince Henry of Battenberg to the German Embassy to inquire about the Emperor's health!" cried the frate Teutons. Prussians about the Court affect to regard Prince Henry as entirely outside the charmed circle of Royalty, and treat Princess Beatrice's marriage

Relations between the Government and the Irish party have been much strained during the week. The result was a brief renewal of the week. The result was a brief renewal old obstructive tactics. Mr. Parnell's Arrears bill was doomed to defeat in advance. The Ministry still profess themselves willing to deal with the question, provided debts due to shopkeepers and thers are put on the same footing as debts due to landlords. The Parnellite obligations to shopreepers, who are the backbone of the National League, compel the Irish to refuse these terms. So nothing was done. The skirmish on the Criminal Evidence bill provoked no little ill-feeling on both sides. Mr Healy insists that reland should be excluded, because Irish preju-ice against magistrates will make the accused think the privilege of giving evidence only one more weapon in the hands of courts organized, as they say, to convict. Sir Henry James advised the Ministry to yield, but they refused. Then Mr. Smith put on the Closure while Mr. Parnell wished to speak, whereupon Mr. Healy accused him of discourtesy. Mr. Dillon, too, had a brush with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House, and Mr. Chamberlain another with Mr. O'Brien out-side. Mr. Blunt is doing his best to induce Mr. Balfour to have a third with him.

The public regard all these proceedings with considerable indifference. They are far more impressed with the striking and rapid success of Mr. Goschen's scheme for the conversion of the National Debt, which, gigantic as it is, went through the House of Commons almost unopposed. The ultimate financial success of it is deemed

The gift of the Duke of Rutland's Garter to the Marquis of Londonderry is clearly a political act. The distinction, here regarded the highest obtainable, is conferred on the Viceroy of Ireland in approval of Lord Londonderry's Irish Administration, coercion and all. Garters are in the gift of the Queen, the sole source of such It is not, however, necessary to suppose that the Queen personally expresses an opinion on Irish affairs. Mr. Balfour, not Lord Londonderry, is responsible for most of what is done in Ireland in the name of the Crown. Garters, like other things, are granted on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and this is Lord Salisbury's way of applauding his own agent.

The most that can be said is that the Queen would not have consented had she had any real objection. But Lord and Lady Londonderry are both personally popular. Lady Londonderry not less admired than when, as Lady Castlereagh, her beauty first captivated the London world.

Mr. Chamberlain's reception on his return from America, I hear from all quarters, has been of a peculiarly cordial kind. You know already how Birmingham opened wide its arms, how his friends cheered him on his reappearance in the House of Commons, and how the English press has expressed its just sense of obligation to an envoy who has won, for so it is considered here, a diplomatic victory for his own country. Yesterday news got abroad of another of Mr. Chamberlain's successes. the agreement for the suppression of crimping in American ports. This, however, appears to in-volve no question of triumph for either side, but is a business arrangement in the interests of humanity. America was always ready to make it, but, according to English authority, one of those conflicts, here frequent between two departments, prevented anything being done. The Board of Trade and the Foreign Office could never agree

which ought to be responsible.

Not less remarkable is the welcome offered to him in private. He entered London as a social star of the first magnitude. His invitations would enable him to cat as many dinners daily as there are hours in the day. He is the lion of every party. There are not many parties; so at such as there are Mr. Chamberlain is the more eagerly coveted. He shone at Lady Cadogan's on Wednesday evening; one of the most fashionable of re sent functions. The Devonshire Club dinner in his honor, fixed for April 9, is a marked compliment. It is announced as non-political, Lord Granville taking the chair. The Birmingham banquet is appointed for the 28th. The Mayor presides. Mr. Bright attends and proposes the st, "Our Kinsmen," to which American and Canadian responses are expected. This gathering is also non-political. The American Minister was urged to be present at both, but was obliged to

The reopening of Spencer House is the social event of the season. It is one of the half a dozen private palaces in London which for one reason or another have remained closed. For some years no parties have been given there. The reception Wednesday was what is here called a political drum, preceded by a political dinner to Mr. Glad-The company which afterward assembled in these beautiful rooms consisted largely of Mr. Gladstone's political supporters. This may be accepted as a sign that the Gladstonian wing of Liberal party mean to take up the social challenge long since flung at them. London society, with its great ascendancy of Tory and Unionist leaders, took sides strongly against both Home Rule and Home Rulers. Divisions and cabals followed. The Liberals made little struggle against their exclusion, or partial exclusion, from peprisals nor, with a few exceptions, the creation of new social centres or the re-establishment of old ones. Now they have taken a step which nises much. There are no more distinguished ple than Lord and Lady Spencer; none against whom party feeling ran higher, and none more tapable of taking the lead in London if they

The dinner to Sir Coutts Lindsay on Wednesday was a well-deserved compliment. Its direct occa-sion was that secession from the Grosvenor Gal-iery which has been accomplished under the leadership of Mesers, Halle and Carr. But that dispute may be put aside. Sir Coutts Lindsay's services to art have been great, and this recognition of them is none too adequate. Many leading artists stand by him.

M. Coquelin seems bent on convincing Londoners

Theatre Français. M. Coquelin's rendering of it has merit of every kind but one: it is devoid of pathos; and pathos is the essence of the character. A crowded house applauded all the same.

Miss Julia Neilson, who played Cynisca to Miss Mary Anderson's Galatea, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theatre, is Mr. W. S. Gilstage management and acting better than most actors. He discovered Miss Neilson, saw a germ of dramatic talent in her, trained her, and gave her this part in his own play. Wednesday's ex-periment proved him right. Miss Neilson has ceauty, a good stage presence and voice. Perhaps evidence of skilled teaching was too clear on Wednesday, but the fault of overdoing things otherwise well done will wear off. A critical audience found much to admire, and this young lady, who is, I believe, not over twenty, has a

the Strand a new piece by Mr. Pinero, entitled "Sweet Lavender." This, instead of being a pure farce, like most of Mr. Pinero's work, is a mild domestic drams. Mr. Terry plays the hero in his usual style, with more force than refinement. A friendly first-night audience gave a good reception to a play without striking merits of any kind.

Another event not without interest in the framatic world was the appearance of Miss Fortescue at a matinee as Julia in "The Hunch-This pretty young actress, I hear, surprised her friends by the warmth and energy which she threw into this difficult part. She is now engaged to appear on the Drury Lane stage.

Once more making an appeal to the good-will of the Church, no less than seven London theatres close during the whole of next week, because it is Globe, Toole's Theatre, the Opera Comique, and the Haymarket; an oddly assorted lot. One other possible influence upon managerial minds is the fact that business during Pussion Week is never G. W. S.

THE EMPEROR OVERWORKED. A CRISIS INDICATED BY THE REGENCY RE-

WITH FULL POWERS-FOREBODINGS OF THE BERGMANN PARTY-PRINCE BISMARCK'S PRECARINES STATE OF MEALTH

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE]

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LONDON, March 24.—The partial Regency ed ferred by yesterday's Imperial rescript on the here, more eloquent than any bulletin. It signifies two things; first, the Emperor has been allowed to overtask his strength; and second. Prince Bismarck is convinced that another crisis in the Emperor's health is not far off; and this published rescript is but the prelude to one unpublished conferring full powers on Prince Wilhelm.

When the Emperor first arrived in Berlin his doctors sanctioned and encouraged his wish to devote himself to public business. They thought that so long as he refrained from using his voice absorption of affairs would divert his attention from himself and his malady and benefit his health. They have carried their theory too far, and Prince Wilhelm's sudden appearance on the scene is the The cessation of medical bulletins was foretold by the Bergmann party. I heard in Berlin that Dr. Bergmann had announced the near approach of another of those swellings of the throat which are one of the menacing features of the Emperor's illness. This they thought he would survive, but his condition would be so critical while it lasted that the doctors would prefer to say nothing. There are no means of knowing whether these forebodings have yet come true.

Prince Bismarck's health is such as to permit him to get through his work, including those duly four-mile drives to Charlottenburg, which, ever since the Emperor's arrival, have been a serious tax on his strength. But the Prince is obliged the veins in his legs is worse than ever before, and might easily become dangerous by imprudent

MARVELLOUS FORMS OF LIFE DISCOVERED, THE LIKE OF WHICH HAD NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN BY MAN.

PANAMA, March 16.-The United States steamer Albatross, Captain Tanner, arrived off Taboga Island, in Panama Bay, on March 6 from the south coast. The in Panama Bay, on March 6 from the south coast. The Albatross, as is well known, is on a scientific mission, and counts three scientists in her complement, eight officers and a crew of sixty-five men. Her officers have expressed themselves as well contented with their voyage and its results.

On the east coast stops were made at St. Lucia, Bahia, the Abrolhas Islands and Montevideo, where

extensive collections of fishes were made. Albatross found those regions to abound in fish, but they have been little studied, and Professor Lee deemed it exceedingly important that they should be better known for the purpose of comparison with the Pacific

Deep sea dredging was done from the Caribbean Sea all along the coast of South America to the Straits of Magellan. This resulted in bringing to light many curious forms of life from all depths down to a thou sand fathoms. The life of the depths down to a thou-sand fathoms. The life of the depths of the ocean is peculiar to itself and includes most marvellous and interesting species. Many of the kinds taken during the yoyage are new to science and have never before

been seen by man.

The vessel is also thoroughly equipped for hydrographic work, and many important lines of soundings were undertaken during the trip, some of especial value being made between the Windward Islands and Cape St. Roque, where a strong current has hitherto prevented an examination into the depth and character of the bottom. The locations of several reported shoals said to be dangerous to navigation off the

shoals said to be dangerous to navigation off the southern coast of Brazil were carefully examined, with the result of proving that they do not exist as marked on the charts.

Nearly a month was spent in the Straits of Magellan, where large collections were made in all branches of natural history. Fishes of excellent quality for eating were there taken in seines in great quantities. Vessels passing through the Straits if supplied with seines could thus obtain an abundance of fresh food. Camps of Fuedans were visited, and considerable ethnological material was obtained from them for the National Museum at Washington.

In Eyro ound icebergs are usually to be found finating, as many glaclers flow into the water there. The Albatross ran into this sound and made fast to a berg for the purpose of getting a supply of ice for her refrigerator. Huge blocks were then cut off and hoisted in until six tons had thus been taken aboard. The lee was clear and compact, and lasted until the arrival here of the ship.

After leaving the Straits more deep sea work was done, particularly off the Colombian coast. The ship will in a few days run a line of dredgings from this port to the Galapagos Islands, and thence to Acapuico and San Francisco.

Paris, March 24.—The Court of Inquiry appointed o consider the case of General Boulanger will hold its

for consider the case of General Boulanger will field its
first session on March 26. General Boulanger denies
the charges made against him and will call a number
of witnesses. "La Lanterne" and "L'Intransigeant"
advocate General Boulanger's election to the Chamber
of Deputies from Marseilles and condemn the action of
the Government in appointing a Court of Inquiry
which they say is composed of personal enemies and
political opponents of General Boulanger. NOW LET THE ENTERPRISE LOOK OUT. Tangler, March 24-W. Reed Lewis, United States ml, has refused to accept the conditions under which the Sultan's secretary offered to settle the question arising from the imprisonment at Rabot of per-

Ottawa, March 24 (Special).—Special dispatches confirm the reports of starvation of Indians in the confirm the reports of starvation of Indians in the Northwest. Chiefs Alexander and Mitchell have arrived at Edmonton and make bitter complaints of the refusal of the Government officials to send aid to the dying people of their tribe. Thirty have perished already. The Indians in the Battleford district declare that the Indians and Half-breeds generally believe that arother rising i incelled. The whole country is restices and excited.

ITALIAN PROPOSALS REJECTED BY PRANCE

M. Regnier and sustained by M. Got, both at the | Government has rejected Italy's proposals for the con-

TAKING CARE OF BISMARCK'S LEGS. THE EMPEROR TENDERLY PUTS THEM TO BED-FEELING AGAINST DR. MACKENZIE

Copyright; 1888: By The New York Associated Press BERLIN, March 24.-The Emperor's decree of March 21, authorizing the Crown Prince to reprenow recognized as tanamount to the creation of a now recognized as tatamount to the creation of a exists, which gives Prince William fuller powers in the event of the Emperor suddenly growing Both were obtained by Prince Bismarch during his interviews with the Emperor at Char-

An incident of one of the interviews is told by Prince Bismarck himself, and is as follows: While talking to the Emperor the pain from the swollen veins in Prince Bismarck's legs was so severe that it made him cry out. The Emperor rose and lifted Bismarck's limbs into the couch and wrapped them around.

REAL STATE OF THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

Regarding the real state of the Emperor's health t is difficult to obtain authentic information. bulletins issued are utterly unreliable. Of his private life what is known is that he is able to take a little daily exercise in the orangery and heated conservatory at Charlottenourg, and that he receives family visits and listens to the reading of official reports. He does not move out of rooms that are beyond a certain temperature, and he cannot receive a public deputation, it being feared that any disturbance might precipitate a crisis. Dr. Mackenzie does not leave him more than half an hour at a time. The feeling against Dr. Mackenzie is abating. In a letter written by him to a friend, a doctor in Stettin, he says:

"It is impossible for me to rectify the numberless falsehoods concerning my duties toward the Emperor. You can understand that the stories about trachectomy are entirely false. All i did during this operation was to watch my patient's pulse. I was the first to congratulate my colleague, Dr. Bramann, on the success of the operation, which was effected under my pressing demand, being convinced of its urgency."

THE CROWN PRINCE NOT WELL. private life what is known is that he is able to

THE CROWN PRINCE NOT WELL. A medical consultation has been held regarding the condition of Prince William, who is suffering from otitis media purulenta, a disorder not dangerous in itself, but a symptom of general ill-health. He has been advised, it the work of the Regency permits, to take a tour in the spring of Sectland or Norway. Empress Victoria held a grand court reception to-day, at which the Princesses, Ministers, diplo-mats and all the members of the Bundesrath were

PINANCIAL MATTERS. During the week the Bourse has shown a notable improvement all along the line. Rus-

notable improvement all along the line. Russian securities were especially favored, rising three marks daily.

The annual reports of the Reichsbank and the leading private banks are all good, and show the country to be in a happy financial condition. Bank shares are now booming at an advance of three to ten marks. The three leading joint stock banks, the Disconto Gesellschaft, the Deutsche Bank and the Berliner Gesellschaft, are mostly bought. The Disconto Gesellschaft is reported to have sold out all its Russian stock and to be buying American securities. The Deutsche Bank's operations are chiefly in American railroad stock, while the Handel Gesellschaft goes in for loans of a miscellaneous kind.

To-day's business on the Boerse was exceptionally active for Saturday. Leading foreign securities closed 3-8 higher, St. Petersburg exchange at 164.60 and roubles at 164.60 and roubles at 164.63 and roubles at 164.63 and

The situation between the central allies and Russia remains unchanged. The only alteration arises from the visit of the King of Rumania to Vienna, which has resulted in a definite treaty under which Austria pledges herself to resist any violation of Rumanian territory. Leading officers of the Rumanian Army who are strongly pro-Russian are about to be removed, and will be replaced by German or Austrian officers.

INSURANCE AGENTS ARRESTED

CHARGED WITH FORGING CERTIFICATES AND IS-SUING POLICIES ON A DEAD MAN. London, March 24.—Mr. Smyth, an agent of the Equitable Insurance Company, of New-York, was ar rested at Londonderry to-day, when about to depart or America. He is charged with having issued policies for a man who is deceased. After Smyth had been arrested, Speers Orr, the superintendent of a Belfast Insurance agency, was arrested on a charge of forging two medical certificates with intent to efraud the Equitable Insurance Company. THE QUEEN AT FLORENCE.

Rome, March 24.—The Queen of England arrived at Florence at noon to-day. General Driquet, rep-resenting King Humbert and Count Fortfa, and

resenting King Humbert and Count Fortfa, and Cavaliere Brinda, who were delegated by King Humbert for her service during her stay, received her at the railway station. The Queen was driven to the Villa Palmieri in an open carriage going through the Via Cavour and the Porta San Gallo. She was escorted by a guard of honor consisting of a detachment of Carabinieri. The populace accorded her an enthusiastic reception.

LARD MADE FROM DISEASED HOGS.

THE STARTLING STATE SENT OF A WITNESS TO THE

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- In the hearing on the ard question before the House Committee on Agriculture, William G. Bartle, of St. Louis, testified that he had been in the pork packing business for forty years, and ahd also been engaged in shipping

that he had been in the pork packing business for forty years, and ahd also been engaged in shipping cattle to the East. He had recently been in Kansas City, and examined the stock yards and packing houses there. At Jacob Dale & Sons, he had found them slaughtering a great many diseased hogs—most of them suffering from what is known as cholera. One of the firm told him that but little white grease was made now and also that his foreman had recently bought 2,200 smothered hogs which were put into the tanks and went into prime steam lard. The witness had only gone out of the business because he could not pursue it any longer and deal honestly. On cross-examination, the witness stated that when he was in business he necessarily packed cholera hogs because they were mixed in with other hogs. It was difficult for a man in parchasing 2,000 or 3,000 hogs to detect the cholera hogs to-day. Meat of the cholera hog was not in his judgment poisonous. If the meat of cattle suffering from Texas fever was poisonous half the people in St. Louis would have been dead long ago. He had been instrumental in framing a bill for introduction into the Missouri Legislature imposing a penalty upon any farmer shipping that character of swine. The bill was not introduced because Chicago would not join with St. Louis upon the question, the current of trade would be turned to Chicago and St. Louis would be given the cold shoulder.

COLONEL MILLS SUFFERS FROM A COLD. Washington, March 24 (Special).-A report was circu-Ways and Means, was critically ill. Dr. Sowers, his physician, however, says that the illness is not at all physician, however, says that the illness is not at all serious. It is only the result of a severe cold and there is every probability that Colonel Mills will be in his place in the House on Monday. It was after midnight Thursday before the "Dark Lantern" confederates broke up and Colonel Mills caught cold walking home from the Capitol. His condition late last night was regarded as somewhat threatening, but he is much better to night.

SENATOR HAWKINS MUCH BETTER,

CATHEDRAL OF ALL SAINTS.

ALBANY, March 24 (Special).—Senator Hawkins, who has been ill for several days is considered by his physician to be much better to-day, and may soon resume his work in the Senate Chamber.

William Croswell Doane. Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this diocese has decided to visit England in June, to attend the Lambeth conference. The new Cathedral of All Saints, which the Episcopalians of

Cathedral of All Saints, which the Episcopalians of this diocese are erecting, begins to show above the roofs of the buildings which scurround it. When completed it promises to be one of the most beautiful structures in this State. The ladies of the diocese are hard at work obtaining money for the building and would feel thankful for a contribution.

It looks more and more as if the State Fair annually held would be placed permanently in Syracuse. The executive committee of the State Agricultural society has received all but \$1.300 of the fund of \$30,000 needed to erect permanent fair buildings. The site of the fair grounds will be in the suburbs.

CARLISLE. Poun., March 24 (Special).—The fast train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, due in this city at :35 p m., was wrecked this evening at Gettysburg function by a misplaced switch. It crashed into

POISONED BY THE MOTHER. FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF TWO LITTLE BOYS.

AN INSANE WOMAN GIVES POISON TO HER THREE CHILDREN-TWO DIED AFTER PAINFUL SUF-FERING: THE BABY MAY RECOVER-SHE DIDN'T WANT TO PART FROM THEM

-TELLING THE STORY OF

HER OWN CRIME. New-Yorkers are not often horrifed by a tragedy such as was brought to light yesterday morning in a rear tenement house in West Twenty-eighth-st. It was the murder of little children by an insane mother Nothing so terrible had been recorded in the police nce the wife of Dr. Seguin shot her chil to death in a West Twenty-first-st. house, and the wife of Albert Fritz, a German engraver, killed herself and here three children with prussic acid, at their home in Grand-st. A wretched woman, the neglected widow three sons, because she feared they were to be taken away from her. Then, with a cup of poison ready for herself, she had watched for many hours while two of the boys died a lingering and agonizing death, and the remaining child suffered, but failed to die. At length, in despair, she had appealed to the police. Sergeant Schmittberger looked up from his blotter, n the West Thirtieth-st, station at 2:20 a. m., yes

"I have poisoned my three little boys," she sa'd, speaking quietly and looking gravely at the Scr-geant, "Two of them are dead and the other one is going to die soon. You might send a doctor to the

"I gave them 'Rough on Rats' in their tea." "Why d'd you do that?" "Because I loved them so much and couldn't bear

o have them taken away to the asylum. I thought

Schafttberger called in Roundsman Albertson and told him to go with the woman and investigate her seem agly incredible story. The woman led the way to the tenement house in the rear of No. 154 West Twenty-eighth-st, and up one flight of stales to two in the street and had taken him along. As the woman was lighting a lamp in the front room the officers heard a child moaning: "Oh, mamma! I'm burning! nearl a child moaning: "Oh, mamma: I'm ourning!
Put water on me." A pretty boy, four years of ago,
lay on a lounge writhing in pain. Without taking
any notice of him the woman led the officers into the
rear room and pointed to two small beds. On each
bed lay the body of a boy. "That was Anthony,
nine years old, and that was Charles, seven years old," she said, designating the bodies in turn. Al-bertson felt of the bodies and noticed that they were

eers looked at the suffering child, and the mother aid: "He is Christopher, four years old." Albertson sent his comrade to call an ambulance, and the ttle boy was soon on his way to the New-York Hospital. Then the rooms were left in charge of a police-man, and Albertson took the woman back to the police

ANXIOUS TO TALK ABOUT HER CRIME. She said she was Minnie Lebkuchner, widow of Jacob Lebkuchner, the brewer, who died about four years ago. Although she was warned by Sergeants Shelton and Schmittberger not to be rash in confessing to murder, she seemed to be anxious to tell all she knew and she continued to talk about the crime until the officers shuddered. She was the second wife of the brower, she said, and his children by a former wife were grown up when she was married to him. About the same time he lost most of his money and he was a poor man when he died. His grown up son and aughters refused to help her and her children after his death, and she was obliged to work at washing and his death, and she was obliged to work a scrubbing to make a living. The children were taken from her at one time, and the boy, Anthony, was placed in the Juvenile Asylum. It was only lately that she had succeeded in getting them all back with

and take them to the asylum. The thought of an-other separation was more than she could bear, and ng store at No. 311 Seventh-ave. to buy some rat which the children drank for supper. All three were sick that night, but they did not die then. On Thursday she went out and bought some whiskey. The boys were complaining of thirst and said they were burning. hydrant was, and have some water poured on them. The wretched woman offered them some of the whiskey. Anthony and Charles drank some of it and their sufferings increased. Little Christopher spat out the liquor as soon as he tasted it.

WATCHING HER LITTLE BOYS DIE.

Mrs. Lebkuchner kept the doors closed so that no other inmate of the house could hear the children crying. She sat on guard watching them in their agony and hoping for their death. Anthony died in the afternoon. His mother folded his hands across his breast and smoothed the hair on his forehead. his breast and smoothed the hair on his forchead. Charles was moaning feebly in his bed in the same room. He died that night and his body was laid out on the couch. Little Christopher still cried and held on to life. He dashed away from his lips a second dose of the polson which his mother tried to administer. All day Friday he tossed about the room, crying for water and refusing to drink the whiskey which was offered to him. Mrs. Lepkuchner had kept some of offered to him. Mrs. Lebkuchner had kept some of the poison for herself, but she did not wish to drink until all three children were dead. She waited, longing for Christopher to die, but not having the nerve to use violence. Night came and still the woman sat watching the suffering child. Hour after hour passed and there was quiet in the house except where the woman held the boy a prisoner and listened to his constant meaning. At length she could no longer endure the misery of the long wait for death and she

went to the police station.

Early in the forenoon the bodies of Anthony and Charles Lebkuchner were taken to an undertaker's shop at No. 307 Seventhave, and the rooms of the woman were lecked up. Her story was repeated to Deputy Coroner Scholler who said she was insane. After being taken to the Jefferson Market Court and to the Coroners' office she was committed to the Tombs to be examined by experts in insanity.

Mrs. Lebkuchner's neighbors in Twenty-eighth-st. said she had lived in the house eighteen months. Not until recently did she have her three sons with On February 21, 1887, she gave birth to an illegitimate child which was sent away in a few days. To Doctor Peffer, who attended her, she would not tell

name was Minnie Christopher.

At the New-York Hospital yesterday afternoon it was said that little Christopher Lebkuchner prob-THE MARRIED LIFE OF MRS. LEBRUCHNER.

Jacob Lebkuchner, ir., stepson of the unfortunate Hupfel's brewery, at No. 234 East Thirty-ninth-st., and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hupfel. Mr. Lebkuchner said yesterday afternoon that his father's children by the first marriage were himself and four sisters, all grown up and well-to-do. The elder Lebkuchner once owned the West Side Brewery, in West Twenty-eighthst., and was a wealthy man, but afterward met with reverses. About ten years ago, while he was running a small saloon on Ninth-ave., and living alone, he engaged as housekeeper the woman who shortly afterward became his wife, and in a short time his children heard that he had carried her. He did not announce his intention to them, and even denied the fact when they taxed him with it. The children knew absoultely pothing about the woman's previous history and never have recognized woman's previous history and never have recognized her in any way. The old man was sixty years old when she married him, and practically penniless, and she was twenty-five or thirty years his junior. The children believed that her only object in marrying him was her expectation that they would provide for

him and for her, too.

The elder Lebkuchner died about three years ago, The elder Lebkienner died about three years ago, and for a year previously had been living with his son, having been obliged to separate from his wife on account of her unbearable disposition. He was suffering from rheumatism and was partially paralyzed, and even when she married him was broken down. The son said that he was exceedingly averse to say-The son said that he was exceedingly averse to saying anything derogatory to his father's memory, "but you know," said he, "that there is no fool like an old fool." He said the woman was a "fiend," and that her moral character was bad. He did not believe that the three poisoned children were his father's, and for that reason neither he nor his sisters had been willing to assume their support. They would not have objected to their father marrying again if he had taken a respectable woman of suitable age, but felt that he had disgraced them by the choice he made. From another source it was learned that about two years

ago Mrs. Lebkuchner had attempted to drown horself and her two oldest children, and Mr. Lebkuchner said that he had heard of it at the time. "She is a fiend," he repeated, bitterly, "and has brought disgrace upon

THE ROCK ISLAND REPLIES. CHARGES AGAINST THE BURLINGTON.

DENOUNCING THE EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT A COM BINATION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES-BAD FAITH ALLEGED-THE BURLINGTON BLOCKED BY LACK OF

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, March 24.—The most interesting in ident of the day in connection with the Burling ton strike was not the action of the switchmen in quitting work, but the answer which the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway filed late this afternoon in reply to the suit brought by the Burlington yesterday to compel the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to interchange freight cars with it in the way that prevailed before the strike. The bill filed in the United States Court yesterday in behalf of the Burlington asked for a mandatory injunction against the Rock Island Railroad Company to restrain its officers and agents from refusing to handle Burlington cars, or to take and forward the same over its line. The bill sets forth that the Rock Island Railroad Company is a common carrier under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce bill, and as such cannot refuse to inter-

change cars for interstate truffic; that, ever since the strike on the Burlington system, the company has persistently declined to receive, move, or fer any Burlington cars, alleging as the reason for refusal its inability to compel its engineers to haul such cars; also, that the Rock Island Company has been peculiarly stubborn in this refusal

TO BRING ABOUT A RAILROAD TRUST.

In the answer which the Rock Island makes this afternoon, it says that before this bill was filed, the Rock Island Company had arranged with its engineers and firemen to raise the boycott, and that orders had been issued before this suit was begun, direct ng that business be interchanged with all railroads as before the strike. This disposes of the demand of the Burlington; but the Rock Island has something further to say, and alleges that in January the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company began a war of rates, and prosecuted the same so vigorously that on March 15 the rates through these Santes were reduced to about one-third of the rates which existed before about one-third of the rates which existed before the war was begun; that it has avowed to the management of other railway systems that the purpose of this was to compet the railroads in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Lowa and Missouri to place the exclusive and absolute control of all rates in the hands of a trust, to be controlled by three commissioners, who should also have power to pay compensation to lines for losses sustained because of any rates by the trust fixed, and to impose fines and forfeitures for disobedience to orders. It also alleges that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company permitted the strike which is now in progress, because it would aid the rate war in demoralizing business, reducing revenues, and in bringing about because it would aid the rate war in demoralizing business, reducing revenues, and in bringing about a state of things which would compel the railroads of the West to submit to the Burlington scheme for placing the railroads under the control of the proposed trust. It sets out distinctly that it was the purpose of the Burlington Company, by bringing about a strike on its own line first, to absorb all of the engineers and firemen of the United States who were not members of the Brotherhood, and thereby to render it impossible for its competitors to man their roads; that its demand for the interchange of traffic with competing lines has not been made in good faith, but for the express purpose of bringing about a strike on those lines.

The court postponed the further hearing of the

The court postponed the further hearing of the case till Tuesday. PREIGHT TRAINS AGAIN BLOCKED.

The Burlington Railway will have another arge entry to make on the wrong side of their ledger to show for their work to-day; and two or thee hundred more of their employes will probor thee hundred more of their employes will probably find themselves out of work for some time to come. No freight was moved on the line to-day, as the result of the strike of the switchmen here and at Aurora and Galesburg this morning. When the officials heard of the determination of the men, they decided to attempt to move no freight at all to-day. The night switchmen quit work at midnight and the day crews failed to report for work this morning. The switchenighes that have been handling freight the last few days are side-tracked where the crews left them last night. The strike is not because of the part. The men object to working on an engine

them last night. The strike is not because of the pay. The men object to working on an engine not handled by Brotherhood men. As one of them put it this morning:

"I don't throw another switch for a non-Brotherhood man, and no man can make me."

Clearly the sudden move of the switchmen was a surprise to the Burlington. Three weeks ago Manager Stone anticipated a move of some kind; but as nothing occured, his fears were quieted and for once the strikers were given the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Stone saw the whole import of the delay this morning, which was to allow the road thoroughly to equip itself with new engineers and then play a trump card and put the road in almost as helpless a condition as it was on the day after the Brotherhood stepped out.

was on the day after the Brotherhood stepped out.

"It was a surprise to us." said Mr. Morton, general passenger agent. "We had heard rumors of such a move, but placed little faith in them. In fact, Mr. Bessler had a talk yesterday with some of the switchmen and they had emphatically declared that they were not going to strike. They have no grievance. They have sent no one here to complain. I have heard that they struck on a plea that they did not wish to endanger their lives by working with incompetent engineers, referring of course, to the men who have taken the Brotherhood men's places. Well, now, that is all nonsense. There has not been an accident to a single switchman since the strike began on account of the incompetency of the new engineers. The only cause for their striking is their hope to assist the Brotherhood. Well, they will do nothing of the sort. It is the policy of this road to run its own business, to do as it deems to be in accordance with its best interests. You, and all, may be assured that it will continue to follow out that policy."

The brakemen on the Chicago, Burlington and Ouiney Railroad, it is said on good authority, will strike to-morrow in concert with the switchmen who went out to-day, as they are determined to sunport the "stiton taken by the Brotherhood of Engineers. The result, the engineers thigh, will be that every road west of Chicago will ultimately be "tied un." Chicaf Arthur states that the members of the Brotherhood are determined to abide by their decision as published two weeks ago and are getting funds contributed faster than is required at present.

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEIR GRIEVANCE WAS. Hornellsville, N. Y., March 24 (Special).-The socalled strike in the New-York, Lake Prie and Western called strike in the New-York, Lake Prie and Western yard in this city which began yesterday morning at 2:10 is practically ended. Twenty-eight men quit work. It was eight hours after the men left before the superintendent on the ground knew the cause of the trouble. One freight train was cut into and thirty

pins and links thrown away.

This morning eleven of the twenty-eight who went This morning eleven of the twenty-eight who went out returned in time to save their places. They say they do not now know what their grievance was. The leaders allege that their pay was too small and one yard master. Miles Hawiey, was promoted improperly. They demand his dismissal and a 10 per cent increase of wages. The wages paid in this yard are as high as any on the Eric system. Mr. Hawiey was promoted some years ago to the position of assistant yard master.

SEARCHING FOR AN INFANT DEVIL. A DREATPUL SUSPICION OF HORNS AND CLOVEN

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24 (Special).—Several Catho-lic priests recently told the children in the Catholic schools of a devil-child, born with horns and cloven schools of a devil-calld, born with norms and cloven feet, which was a punishment to the mother for speak-ing ill of a priest. The story spread rapidly all over the city that a devil had been born, and the most ridiculous additions were made to the report. A local paper published the story as a fact, locating the monstrosity in the Polish settlement, in the Newburg dis-

trict.

The affair created a profound sensation. Every family in that section of the city in which there has been a recent birth, was suspected of harboring this devil-baby. One family in particular was suspected and yesterday a mob of Polish Catholics surrounded the house and threatened to bruch the people. The police interfered, however, and drove the crowd away. Managers of dime museums from Buffalo and Detroit were here to-day, in the hope of securing the freak, and a local dime museum man has offered \$10,000 for it, but diligent liquiry has failed to locate it.

NEDERLAND PASSENGERS IN BOSTON. Boston, March 24.-The steamer Worcester, Captain Sickerson, arrived from Halifax to-day, bringing

LIAY GOULD FREES HIS MIND

PLAIN TALK FOR HIS CRITICS.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT RAILROAL

HIS SON GEORGE WARMLY DEFENDED—A MISSOUR PACIFIC DIVIDEND OF 119 PER CENT-UP-HOLDING THE GOULD-SAGE TRUST-CHAT A little man in plain, dark, business suit, of an

easy and quiet manner, sat in a plainly furnis room on the second floor of the Western Union Building yesterday afternoon and looked musingly down upon the rush and roar of Broadway. He wore a full beard with mustache, both touch with gray. A pair of piercing eyes, glinting with secretive power, gave evidence that their owner knew well how to look out on the world and let it at the same time see enough of him to learn that he was always "there." His head well poised, bounded by lines which in the phrenologist's sategory stand for fertility of resource, adaptability to circumstance, unremitting watchfulness, keenness of grasp, and firmness of execution, was joined by a slender neck to a pair of shoulders far from robust.

one over whom all Wall Street has been howling for a week, one whose return such adept financiers as Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, and a small army of able men have been anxiously waiting for, around whom exep have been hurled, until, if wishes were fishes, he had been buried miles deep, around whom the best lawyers in the city tread as if under the spell of a magician, whose nod and wink stockholders hang upon, as the Roman of old upon the scattering of sibylline leaves-yet such was the case. was Jay Gould, who had got home after a five months' absence from the pulse of this great city.

ANOTHER ENEMY LEFT BEHIND.
Well," said Mr. Gould meditatively to a Tris-NE reporter who broke in upon him, "I am ome again and, as you see, in pretty good health. I have gained ten pounds since I went away in search of rest and recreation. One thing I have conquered," and here Mr. Gould's face indicated sin cere pleasure, "and that is the neuralgia, sir, that enemy which has tormented me so long has left me, somewhere in the deep Atlantic I hope. Where have I been since I left here? Well, I sailed as you know, to Liverpool on the Umbria. Then I went to London for a week. I desired to make a personal examination of the London underground railroads, so that I might

" In the first place I found that the fares were much higher. In London it cost me a shilling and sixpence-thirty-one cents-to ride the distance equal here to that from One-hundred-andfifty-fifth-st., to the Battery, which costs only five cents. The charge there is by the mile. There this boasted underground system is actually slower than our elevated roads. I took the time transit and the stops from my watch and found the average speed to be less than on our elevated roads. And then the tunnels were simply stifling. I felt on some occasions as if my breath would be choked out of me. The consequence of all this is that Londoners are rapidly going back to the omnibuses, and for short travel they use these almost entirely. They wish to ride in the open air where they can breathe and take their chances

air where they can breathe and take their chances on reading. The cars in the underground roads are lighted by gas.

"I passed a week in London," continued Mr. Gould, "and then I went to Paris, where I remained a week. From there I went to Marseilles, where I was met by my yacht, the Atalanta. Thence we consted along the Riviera, touching at Nice, San Remo—where the Crown Prince, now Emperor Frederick, has been staying—thence to Leghorn, Florence, Naples and Rome. I noticed one peculiar and interesting thing in France and that was the toll system. Every place was surrounded by a girdon, and every hen, egg, piece of beef, potato, all supplies, everything in fact, had to pay toll. The railroad system is far inferior to ours. The service is comparatively poor, and the cost of travelling—why, it cost as much for my trunk as it did for myself. And when it came to telegraph messages—in Italy especially—the expense was a third greater than it is here and—well, they seem to think there that any time will do for the sending of a message. I enjoyed the Riviera with its rich scenery and its vintages very much.

" From Rome we went through Sielly, thence to Greece, from there to Egypt, then back to Malta, to Tunis and Algiers, to Gibraltar, to the Canary and Cape Verd Islands, across to St. Thomas and then to St. Augustine. I found the Mediterranean far from being as pleasant waters as I had anticipated.

from being as pleasant waters as I had anticipated. The cold winds from the snow-topped Alps and the Pyrenees made the air far from pleasant and roughened the waters so that the Mediterranean afforded us as rough voyaging as did the Atlantic."

Mr. Gould paused for a moment, as if running over his foreign trip with pleasure, when he was rudely called back to New-York by this audaclous speech: "Mr. Gould, you have been away for five months, and yet there are people here, bulls or bears or some such kind of animals, who say that all this while you have been among us just as much as if you were sitting right here and manipulating stocks, as of old."

Mr. Gould smiled a little, and then as if enjoying all by himself the idea of such an unreasonable conception, replied without moving in his chair: "Well, as to that, all I can say is this: I went away for rest. I took care to leave all my affairs in snug shape, so as not to be bothered with the thought of business cares. To save myself from annoyance I went even so far as to instruct my son George that he should not under any circumstances telegraph to me a single stock quotation; and he did not, with one exception, and that was while I was at Alexandria." DEFENDING HIS SON GEORGE.

Again there was a pause, but not a long one Mr. Gould was plainly rousing himself to what for him was a determined front, for he soon said: "The talk that has been going on with refer-ence to my son George is cruel-simply cruel There is not a morsel of truth in the charge that he has been going short of the market, or has of stock of the Missouri Pacific. He has his own stock, and has a personal interest in beginning its value. I myself have more invested in Mis-souri Pacific than I have invested in anything else in my life."

"Does that refer to any one stock or to all?"
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"To all put together" was the emphatic answer. "I have invested more than in all other stocks put together of former investments. And I have a natural interest in keeping up the stock. I have it as an investment that will grow. Missouri Pacific is worth 150 to-day, if it is worth a cent; the resources of the road, its carnings, the country through which it passes, all make it as valuable as I have said, irrespective of any more fluctuations of the market. Last vear. it is true, the corn crop was short in Kansas and Nebraska for the first time since the road was built, and the carnings fell off. This year the net income is \$6.000,000. Newspaper articles which have said to the contrary do not represent the true state of affairs."

Mr. Gould was plainly moved about the reports affecting George Gould, for he returned to the subject saying: "There is nothing in these reports. I have not instructed my son how to ach, he has not been touching the market. I am out of the Street and so is he. I can say that the accusations against him are cruel. The first telegraph message aside from that at Alexandria, which I received on matters here was one I got at St. Augustine on my arrival. And that was about the troubles on the C. B. & Q., telling me of the action of the engineers at Sedalia and stating that it had been thought best to wait until word should be received from me."

A POINTER ON MISSOURI PACIFIC."

A telegram was received yesterday from Henry G. Marquand, who has been going over the Mis-

A relegram was received yesterday from Henry G. Marquand, who has been going over the Missouri Pacific system and who sent word from Buffalo that he was delighted with the results of his visit and that the Missouri Pacific was a most promising road. "It is true," said Mr. Gould "that such a message has been received. Mr. Marquand will be at the meeting of directors on

"It is said, Mr. Gould, that the directors have decided to declare a 1 1-2 per cent dividend on Monday, payable April 15. Is that true?"
"I understand," replied Mr. Gould, " that this